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The Flight of Time.

Faithfully flow, thou falling river,
Like a dream that dies away;
Down the ocean gliding ever,
Keep thy calm, unruffled way!
Time with such a silent motion,
Floats along on wings of air,
To eternity's dark ocean,
Burying all its treasures there.

Roses bloom and then they wither:
Cheeks are bright, then fade and die,
Shapes of light are wafted hither,
Then like visions hurry by;
Quick as clouds at even driven
O'er the many-colored west;
Years are bearing us to Heaven,
Home of happiness and rest.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

A PENCIL SKETCH FROM THE GALLERY.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The day is gloomy without, and not very cheerful within this Hall of Loco Foco Legislation. The speaking has been pretty good on an average, but the dispute turns upon too nice distinctions to make the debate interesting.

The manners of my honorable pupils below are pretty good to-day. I have only seen one member with a cigar (a long nine) in his mouth, and that was not lighted, and therefore it did not kindle my indignation, and I let it pass. Only two members were seen eating apples in their seats, and two only had their heels on their writing desks. THEY ARE ALL Loco-Focos. As this is much better in the scale of manners than usual I let them pass, being to-day full of the milk of human kindness.

After the Journal was read, Mr. Gordon of N. Y. rose to a personal explanation. He made some remarks upon an article in the New-York Herald, which it seemed did not please him exactly, as to his position on Oregon. He read from the different papers which had represented him in three different positions. This showed that it was hard to understand him.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa. then addressed the committee in favor of internal improvements. A sparring match took place between him and Mr. Rhett of S. C. about the constitutional power to make such improvements. Mr. Thompson in quoting the authority of different Presidents for making internal improvements, referred to Gen. Jackson, who had signed several similar Bills. This Bill had been called a bill of Plunder. If this is plunder then Jackson was the king of plunderers.

One gentleman complained that Tennessee was neglected. This was not so. Tennessee had some small share in this Government at present. Not to descend to minor things, she had one President and a Postmaster General, not to mention other officers of this little Government.

But we are told that the South has nothing. Has not North Carolina the first LORD of the Treasury, McKay, and the Chairman of the Military Committee. [Cries of Militia.] Militia then said Mr. Thompson, and Georgia has the Chairman of the Military Committee.—It is said that the Union of Purse and Sword is dangerous to Freedom, and here we see that the South is clothed with this doubly dangerous power. [Laughter.

After continuing in this strain for some time and advocating a liberal policy of Internal Improvements, on the Lakes, he took his seat. Upon which several members sprung to their feet with the red lightning of eloquence gleaming in their eyes. The most earnest combatants for floor favors were Mr. Douglass of Ill. and Mr. Wood of New york. The Chair recognized the latter.

Mr. Wood then addressed the Committee in favor of the bill. The North River was truly but the strait leading to the inland seas and connecting them with the Ocean. Mr. Rhett had some sparring with him also in the nice construction of Mr. W.'s Speech. Mr. Wood here went into some valuable statistics about the commerce of the Hudson River and of Albany.

He claimed to be a Democrat after the strictest sect, but that did not prevent him from voting for what he thought was clearly constitutional.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, then got the floor and spoke in favor of the bill. He is one of the most sensible men in the House, and is always listened to with attention and respect.

When he took his seat Mr. Adams of Miss. got the floor, but did not proceed for a few moments.

Mr. McConnell, of Ala. rose and said that as nobody seemed to claim the floor he would occupy it himself.

The Chair said the gentleman from Mississippi was in possession of the floor.

Then said Mac. let him grind on with his music.

Mr. A. then proceeded to argue against the bill. Opposition to this measure was always a Democratic doctrine. He was not to be bound by precedent Presidents Monroe & Jackson had been referred to, but he would never pursue any course of conduct, because it had the authority of great names. He would not be bound by great names, however distinguished, however pure—

Mr. McConnell—Or however foul.

Though he and his friends were now in the minority, he hoped the time was coming when they would be in a majority.

Mr. Severance of Maine next got the floor, and moved an amendment appropriating $15,000 for removing obstructions in the Kennebec River, and for facilitating access to the U. S. Arsenal situated at Augusta. He then proceeded to advocate the bill, including this amendment, with ability and judgment. Some of these very men who now oppose these appropriations will yet vote for appropriations to improve the Rio Grande and Columbia.

When Mr. Severance took his seat, Mr. Douglass of Illinois obtained the floor; and then such a scene ensued as would have delighted the heart of any one who wished to be savage on the Loco Foco Members.

Mr. Ewing of Pa. who had been trying for some time to get the floor, thought that it should have been given to him.—Whereupon he made some remarks about some bargain or understanding to give the gentleman from Illinois the floor over others.

Mr. Douglass exclaimed, "It is false." This created great sensatfon in the House. The political cauldron bubbled more furiously.

When Mr. D. had proceeded some time in favor of Internal Improvements, some of the Southern Loco Focos thought they would cross question him about his Democracy. This was a game which the little Illinoisan thought two could play at, and he began to cross.question them, to the infinite amusement of the honest men who were looking on. This fun continued over an hour.

The scene beginning to wax hot, Mr. D. opened his vest, run his hands into his suspenders, and went into the subject and his own party simultaneously.—He run a muck with Mr. Davis of Kentucky, which the Whig side of the House enjoyed very much.

He then ran against Mr. Woodward of S. C. and introduced the Oregon question and 54° 40'. The Baltimore Resolutions on that subject were the true text-book of Democracy. To depart from that standard was to commit treason against the party.

Here the leaders came to loggerheads about this text-book. Mr. Yancey of Ala. said that the Baltimore Resolution did not contemplate the Notice.

Mr. Woodward seemed to be of the same opinion.

Mr. Douglass would vote for the tariff, the Bank, or a general system of Internal Improvement, rather than vote for a line one inch short of 54 40.

Here Mr. Douglass put a hard question to Mr. Yancey which Mr. Y answered by asking as hard a one. Being at even game, both questions were dropped.

Mr. Woodward finally came out and repudiated the authority of the Baltimore Convention, and frankly said he would sustain the President on the line of 49.

Mr. Douglass—And yet the gentleman had voted for a bill on 54 40 last year.

Mr. Yancey put a question about private opinion, and Mr. Douglass inquired whether he would be allowed to detail private conversation also.

John C. Calhoun's Democracy was then brought into question. Mr. Woodward said that when Calhoun went for a Bank he was not in communion with the Democracy of South Carolina.

Then said Mr D. that is a strange Democracy which supports a man who violates the constitution.

Mr. Yancey had not violated a single principle of the Baltimore creed.

Mr. Seddon, of Va. then asked Mr D. if he thought the Baltimore Resolutions meant up to 54° 40'.

Mr. D. answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Seddon.—Then does the gentleman say that Mr. Polk was false to his pledges when he offered to take 49°?—Mr. Douglass did not answer this very plainly. After a mutual explanation between Mr. Ewing and Mr. Douglass, the House adjourned near 7 o'clock.

Washington, March 14, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this morning at 11 o'clock. Reports were called for from various Committees; and several reports, bills, resolbtions, &c, were submitted of no general importance.

Mr. R. Smith of Ill. made several attempts to get his bill, for continuing the National Road, made the order of the day for Monday next, and then for the second or third Monday of April. These were voted down by the Locos, though supported generally by the Whigs.

Having spent half an hour with this proceeding, Mr. Yancey of Ala. rose to a personal explanation. If he had, in the debate yesterday, used the phrase, pretended Democrats' with regard to any of his political friends in this House, he desired to withdraw it. This showed Mr. Yancey's good sense, for a man is in imminent danger for telling the truth in the present House. There is no question at all but that some of his friends who voted for Polk are pretended Democrats.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois rose to explain also, and said that he withdrew any remarks he had made about *pretended* Democrats. [Laughter, and cries of "You did not make any remarks of this kind."]

Mr. Donglass observed, amid much laughter, that he withdrew any such remarks that he might have made; [and well he might have made them.]

This was the winding up of yesterday's spirited fight.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Houston, of Delaware, having the floor from yesterday, commenced his speech of offering amendments to the bill, to wit: That the $15,000 for improvements at Newcestle be increased to $40,000, and that the $75,000 appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater be increased to $100,000

Mr. Houston is a young man of fine abilities and pleasing manners. He supported the bill with his amendments in a short and able speech; much of this hour having been wasted yesterday by the Loco Foco fight.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, followed in a short speech in favor of the bill. He proposed an amendment looking to the improvement of the Illinois river. He made some interesting remarks on the internal improvements of this State.

Mr. Seddon of Va. offered an amendment, the purport, of which was not heard.

Mr. Bayly of Va. spoke an hour on Oregon, the Tariff, &c. He said he would not discuss, as others had done, the Oregon question. and yet he went on for a good part of his hour to speak on the subject. He would not desert the President if he sould compromise on the 49th degree, as he thought the matter ought to be compromised, and he would not quarrel with the President if he should settle on the 54° 40', which is not within the range of possibility without war. He could not see why the subject was introduced. The Ececutive would not be overawed by such remarks.

He contended that Government had no power to make internal improvemenst, either with or without the consent of the States. Government might as well furnish ships as give other facilities to commerce. It was inexpedient as well as unconstitutional.

But Mr. B. said he had risen to reply to the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Hudson) on the agricultural question. His people were almost exclusively agricultural. My people said he, are farmers.—(What is meant by My?) Internal Improvements and the Tariff are measures of the same kind. They are Chinese twins. [Mr. Giles of Md. was understood to chime in *Siamese*, but no notice was taken of the correction.

Mr. B. asserted among other things that there was not an acre of land fit to be cultivated in Great Britain, except in the parks of the Nobility, that was not now in use. This is not in accordance with my recollection of facts. There are thousands of acres in Ireland this very day of the very best kind of land to be reclaimed from its original wildness.—So in Scotland and other parts of Great Britain. Mr. B. consumed the remainderof the hour in reply to Mr. Hudson.

He was followed by Mr. Stewart, of Pa. in a speech of an hour long, every line of which is worth a golden eagle, if it could only reach every working man in the conntry.

He commenced by saying that every thing which Southern gentlemen wished to pass was constitutional; what they did not like was unconstitutional.

One of the Southern members asked him to mention one measure which was unconstitutional, that they had defended.

Mr. Stewart replied—Texas, and every thing they wanted to pass.

The West was the step-child of this Republic, and it had got the step-child's share, but this would not continue. The veto of a similar bill last year had robbed them of their rights.

Mr. Cobb of Ga. asked Mr. Stewart who elected Mr Tyler.

Mr. Stewart, holding up both his hands, protested against reviving the memory of Tyler. No man in this Republic had voted for him as President. The question was not who elected him, but who supported him.

Gentlemen contended that Government was only to interfere with foreign commerce. Everything here was Foreign—Foreign. Mr. Stewart thought onr own people deserved some of the attention of their Government.

He then turned to Mr. Baily, and said he would notice some of his assertions. Mr. Stewart then made one of the most successful attempts ever witnessed in Congress to annihilate the arguments of a political opponent.

Mr Baily had talked of England depending on us for agricultural productions. The contrary was the fact. Half of all the British goods and five-sixths of all the iron used in this country imported from England, were in reality British agricultural productions used in the manufacture of these articles.

A gentleman from Va. here asked Mr. Stewart whether he would refuse to give the South a market for their cotton and tobacco?

Mr Baily here asked Mr Stewart a question about the Corn-Laws, &c.

Sit down, said Mr. S. and I'll tell you. Our Corn goes through Canada to England on colonial duty, 14 shillings. The North of Europe sends its Corn at a duty of 15 shillings to England—and yet we have an assertion by Lord Ashburton, by the last news from the British Parliament that the North of Europe furnishes 9 10ths of all the foreign Corn imported into that Kingdom, What will it be when the duty of 15 shillings is taken off from the Corn of the North of Europe?

It is a fact—strange, but nevertheless true—that the people of the West in using British manufactures consume five times as much British agricultural productions as the British do of Western agricultural productions. The agricultural prodnettons of this country are estimated at one thousand millions of dollars; Engand takes only about two millions of this.

The gentleman buys a British manufactured coat of 20 dollars—I buy a coat at 20 dollars of American manufacture—his money goes to England, half of it for agricultural productions consumed in the manufacture—my money circulates among my neighbors, half of it buys wool from the farmer and the other halt is for American agricultural productions consumed by American manufacturers Every thing done by this Congress seems to be for the benefit of British commerce, British manufactures, &c. Surely it is to do something for American manufactures.—Why one of our committee-rooms in this Capitol is now used by the agent of British manufactures. He hoped that a room might be appropriated to show American manufactures. The British act in unison with this Congress. We are showing British arguments, and the British House of Lords are printing American arguments against our own manufactures. Mr. Walker's report, &c.—(cries of Sir Robert Walker.)

I tell you, said Mr. Stewart, that if you break down the present Tariff the party now in power will be overthrown, as in 1840.

Then, said a Southern Member, why not go with us?

So I would, said Mr, S. if I loved my party better than my country.

Mr, Stewart's hour here expired and Mr Ewing of Tenn. got the floor.

The committee then rose and reported progress and the House adjourned.

The Proposed Southern Railroad.

The bill for the Southern Railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic has passed the Mississippi Legislature. It will commence at Jackson, the seat of Government, and connect with the Railroad from Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river From Jackson it will run through four counties, contiguous to nine other counties, and be an outlet for the trade of Colfimbus, Mississippi. It will then cross the Alabama line into Sumpter, and through Marengo, Percy, and other counties, to Montgomery—affording an outlet for the gold and mineral regions of Alabama and Georgia. At Montgomery it will meet the two routes coming together towards the West. The one is the road from Charleston and Hamburg to Atlanta, in Georgia, and from thence to West Point, on the Chattanooga, the line between Georgia and Alabama, and from West Point to Montgomery. The Railroad is now in progress, and nearly forty-five miles completed. The other route, from Savannah, Georgia, by the Central Georgia Railroad to Macon, Georgia, and from thence the Georgians are about to make a road to Columbus, on the Chattanooga, and thence from Girard, opposite Columbus, to Montgomery, and from Montgomery to Vicksburg will be the Southern Railroad.

The friends of this great work contend that it is to be the great route of Northern and Southern travel, carrying the Southern mail. Steam packets, with the mail and passengers, will then run daily from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

Now, that all the legislation necessary to enable it to proceed to its construction is completed, the question is, how are the funds to be raised? The Mississippi bill appropriates the two per cent. fund of Mississippi, which is about $300,000, given by Congress to this road. Of the same fund in Alabama, $112,000 have been loaned to complete the distance intervening between Montgomery and West Point. There is also a bill now before Congress, granting the alternate sections of public land, for five miles on each side of the road.—Richmond Enq.

Letter from Capt. Bell to the Secretary of the Navy

UNITED STATES SHIP YORKTOWN.

KABINDA, (Africa,) DEC. 16, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ultimo, giving an account of the capture of the American barque Pons, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety-six slaves on board, a duplicate of whish I now enclose. I was so anxious to dispatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The Pons, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Kabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britannic Majesty's brig Cygnet, Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th November the Cygnet got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kacongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Kabinda, when they discovered the Cygnet in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until me idian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the Cygnet drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones. Two days afterwards we captured her. Her cargo consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on board.

As I could not despatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that eigteen had died and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave-deck, and upwards of eight hundred and fifty were piled, almost in bulk, on the water-casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar-deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken four hundred more on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways.—Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the we ker; & this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were dead, the morning after the capture.—None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen, they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the "Pons," sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt make it appear that the "Pons," was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and received on board a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water. These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. They were then informed that the vessel was going to Kabinda for a load of slaves.

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirits was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Kabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which had protected him.

As we are short-handed, I have shipped those men, much to their gratification who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Kabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken, should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here, with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board the ship.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient sevant,

CHARLES H. BELL, Commander.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Secretary of the Navy.

Indian Meal in Great Britain.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette speculates in this wise on the introduction of Indian corn among the English and Irish people:—

Well, when some thousand bushels of this 'Indian corn' reach the store-houses of England, and are thence distributed into the meal-tubs and kneading-troughs of the laborers, and the swelling heap shows a double quantity, for the same cost, of ordinary flour or meal, who shall tell them of its use? Who shall say to the housewife, 'thus shalt thou mix the material, and so shalt thou mould the loaf? Who shall enter into the little laboratory of the Workingman's house, and lecture the practical chemist upon the affinities of salt and lard, hot water, and Indian meal and who will tell her how long she must submit her combination to the action of fire, that it may be for the comfort of her household? Also, she would be as ignorant of all the arts, parts, and process of that work, as were the uninitiated of the Eleusynian mysteries.

Some time after the introduction of tea into Massachucetts, a citizen from Cape Cod came up to Boston, to trade off his fish. The merchant persuaded him to take a pound of tea among other articles of household requirements. "I've heard of the article," said the Cape Cod man, "but how is it to be cooked?"

"It must be boiled," said the merchant, "and is always used when company comes."

The tea was taken home, and it was resolved to be hospitable. Company was invited to spend the day. At dinner a fine piece of boiled beef, and another of good fat pork, with an accompaniment of potatoes and carrots, graced the table.—"And now," said the host as he looked in triumph first to his wife, and then to his guests, whom he served bountifully with the viands before them, "help Mrs. Besset to something from that dish."

The pewter spoon was thrust into a dish of well boiled tea leaves, from which the water had been carefully strained, and each, from the architrichlinos down to the youngest guest, was served with a quantity of the Ceinese weed, real green Souching.

"Taste of that," said the worthy host, "it is TEA, such as the quality in Boston and Plymouth make such a fuss about."

Each mumbled a little of the herbage, and carefully rinsed it down with cider, but none ventured to criticse the new addition to the dinner table.

"Will you have some more, my dear?" said the good lady to the husband.

"Not a leaf more—that platefull cost four and a sexpence, and if it were not for the name of tea, I would as 'lief have turnip tops for my greens as that stuff.—It is monstrous hard chewing, and not over palatable after all."

And so, or even worse, it may be in England, with the corn meal of this country. It may be made up into form, or mixed in dilution. until poverty itself will grow sick of the ingredients.

Would it not be well, as soon as the adoption by Parliament of Sir Robert Peel's plan shall be known, to send messengers on a mission of love and profit to England, to instruct housekeepers in the use of Indian meal? The new England Envoy Extraordinary shall teach the people how to mix the rye and corn meal, and how to build the lofty "loaf of brown bread"—how to mingle the milk, the molasses and the meal, (luscious alliteration) and to compose the "baked pudding." The messenger from Maryland would instruct in the formation of "pones," and he of Virginia lecture upon the composition and baking of "hoe cakes," and South Caroline instruct in the fabrication and use of "johnny cakes."

And thus the poor, meagre tribe, that had shrivelled up on oat meal gruel, or been drenched by sour flour and poisoned ale, will grow rugged, red and rampant upon the blood-warming and flesh-giving meal of maize. Then, the mountain brown loaf of New-England would make the weaver groan by its weight, though it

were ever so "light;" here the "pone" and the "johny cake" would give grace to the tea equippage of the poor woman, while her children would grow ruddy and plump upon hasty-pudding and milk. Hasty-pudding!

"Oh, how I blush,
To hear the Pennsylvanians call it mush."

From Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 20, 1846.

IN SENATE.

The Speaker presented a communication from John Thompson, and others, relative to the Judges of the Courts of Philadelphia.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Gillis, one for the new county of Mahone.

Mr. Morrison, presented a petition for the incorporation of a company to construct a turnpike road from a certain point in Huntingdon county, to a certain point in Centre county; also, for a law authorizing the school directors of Huntingdon county, to levy a tax of 50 cents on every pupil taught in the public schools; also, for authority to the school directors of Shirly township, to draw a backstanding portion of the school appropriation.

Mr. Williamson, three remonstrances against any division of Chester county.

Mr. Anderson, a remonstrance against any law prohibiting fishing in the Conodoguinet creek.

Mr. Chapman, a remonstrance against daming the river Delaware.

Messrs. Sanderson and Dimmick, one for the incorporation of the Wayne and Luzerne railroad company.

Mr. Quay, one for a ruduction of the expences of Clinton county.

Mr. Black, one relative to the publication of Sheriff's notices.

Mr. Darsie, one relative to foreign insurance companies.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Foulkrod, Estates and Escheats, as committed, the bill relative to the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Muddy Run, in Lancaster county; also, House bill to authorize the Executors of Thomas Hewit, to sell certain real estate, as committed.

Mr. Dimmick, Select, reported adversely to certain petitions relative to the accounts of certain public officers of Lycoming county.

Mr. Dunlap, Judiciary, reported adversely to the prayer of Robert Furgeson, of Lancaster; for a divorce.

Mr. Williamson, Estates and Escheats, the bill to authorize the Guardian of the minor children of Robert M. Mecon, to sell certain real estate, as committed.

Mr. Black, Estates and Escheats, as committed, House bill to confirm the title of Charles M'Allister, to certain real estate.

Mr. Chapman, Judiciary, the bill to constitute the Mayor of the city of Allegheny, official visitor of the State Penitentiary.

BILLS.

Mr. Ross, a supplement to the act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge over the Northeast branch of the Susquehanna. The bill was taken up read twice and passed.

Mr. Dunlap, a bill for the destruction of dogs in the borough of Harrisburg.

Mr. Waggenseller, a bill relating to the Montour iron company.

Mr. Anderson, offered a resolution that the Senate meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and that 6 o'clock, be the hour of adjournment, on the afternoon of those days on which afternoon sessions are held.

Mr. Sterigere, moved to strike out to-morrow and insert Monday; also, to strike out 6 and insert 5½ o'clock, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The amendments of the House, to the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania railroad company were taken up. After some time spent in discussion.

Mr. Sullivan moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Darsie offered an amendment, that interest on subscriptions shall not commence till fifteen miles at each end of the road shall be placed under bona fide contracts for completion. This was debated by Messrs. Sullivan, Bigler, Crabb, and others, till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 20, 1846

PETITIONS.

Mr. Connor, on leave, presented the petition of Robert Johnson, in relation to the location of his office in Philadelphia.

Mr. Means, one for a divorce.

Mr. McCrum, one in relation to Justices of the Peace and their sureties.

COMMITTE REPORTS.

Mr. Knox, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to the inspection of leather; also, adversely upon the petition of citizens of Springfield township, Bucks county, for a change in the mode of appointing collectors in said township.

Mr. Galloway, from the same committee, a bill for the construction of a lock-up house in the borough of Hanover, York, county; also, adversely to the petition of Erastus Crasby for a divorce.

Mr. Kline, from the committee on Banks, made an adverse report upon the memorial of the Moyamensing Bank for a renewal of its charter; also, upon petitions of citizens of Tioga county for the incorporation of the Tioga county Bank; also, for a bill to change the name and incorporate powers of the Southern Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, with a recommendation that it be negatived.

Mr. Piellet, same committee, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Luzerne county, for the incorporation of a Bank in Carterville, Lackawanna Valley, reported adversely.

Mr. M'Farland, Corporations, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road company.

Mr. Galloway, Judiciary, adverse to a change in the mode of appointing Auditors by the courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nicholson, Select, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace. &c.

On motion of Mr. Bird, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, (Mr. Stetler in the Chair,) on the bill in relation to Chancery powers in the courts of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Committee reported the same, and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Haley, Kline, Mathias, Knox and Bartholomew participated, the bill passed.

BILL READ IN PLACE.

Mr. Connor read in place an act to authorize Robert E. Johnsen, present Alderman in Lombard street, Philadelphia, to keep his office in Spruce Ward.

Mr. Stetler read in place, an act to incorporate the Union Bank of Port Union Berks county.

Mr Eneu in place, an act in relation to pawn brokers.

Mr. Knox read in place, a further supplement to an act for the better confirmation of estates.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROD.

On motion of Mr. Edie, the House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to construct a portion of their road in Pennsylvania, in the direction from Baltimore to Pittsburg.

The first section having been read, Mr. Hill of Mongomery, addressed the House at great length, and with much earnestness in opposition to the bill.

Mr. H. having concluded his remarks, Mr. M'Farland proposed to offer an amendment, concerning which the Speaker expressed a doubt whether it be in order or not.

On motion of Mr. Edie, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad bill.

Mr. M'Farland, offered the following amendment to come in as a proviso to the first section.

Provided, That in case three millions of dollars of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania railroad company, be subscribed before the first of January next, and $1,000,000 actually paid in, and 25 miles of the road eastward from Pittsburg, and 25 miles westward from Harrisburg, be put under contract before that time, then the provisions of the bill shall be null and void.

Mr. Kunkel; offered the following substitute.

And provided also, That the act shall not go into effect before the 26th day of July, 1847, and if the Legislature during its present session, should pass an act incorporating a company with authority to construct a railroad from Harrisburg, to Pittsburg, within the limits of this State, and three millions of dollars should be bona fide subscribed to the stock of said company, and ten per cent on each share be actually paid in, and letters patent be issued by the Governor, in conformity to the provisions of said act, within one year from the passage thereof, and if thirty miles or more of said railroad should be put under contract for construction, and satisfactory evidence thereof, be furnished to the Governor, on or before the said 30th day of July, 1847, then and in that case, the Governor shall issue his proclamation setting forth that fact, and thereupon this act granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, to extend their road through this State to the Ohio river at Pittsburg, shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Burrell and Kunkel,

Mr. M'Farland supported the amendment offered by himself, as preferable to that of Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Maghehan, made an able and eloqent speech in favor of the bill and in opposition to the amendments.

Mr. Edie, followed at length on the same side with much ability.

The yeas and nays being demanded on the amendment to the amendment were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstorng, Buchanan Bentz, Bird, Boyer, Burnside, Campbell, Connor, Duly, Dotts, Enue, Fernon, Forsyth, Funston, Gwin, Holey, Hallowell, Hill of Montgomery, Hineline, Hoffman, Jacobs, James, Keller, Kline, Kunkel, Ladley, Levan, Mathias, Merrifield, McCrum, McCurley, Owen, Piollet, Rupert, Shuman, Snyder, Steel, Stetler, Stenart of Lycoming, Taggart, Thomas, of Chester, Tice, Trego, Weast, Webb, Wilson, Worman, Worrell and Patterson, Speaker—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Barber, Bartholomew Bassler, Bigham, Boughner, Broug, Brackenridge, Bright, Burns, Burrell, Chesnut, Clark, Cochran, Cross, Donalsson, Edie, Eldred, Fassett, Galloway, Gray, Haymaker, Hillands, Hill of Fayette, Ives, Johnson, Knox, Magehan, Means, Mitchell, Murphy, M'Abee, McClelland, McCurdy McFarland, Nicholson, Power, Pumroy of Franklin, Pomeroy of Mercer, Price, Rider, Robinson, Samuels, Storr, Stewart of Franklin, Strouss, Thomas of Susq'a, Van Hoff, Wadsworth,—48.

So the question was determined in the affimative.

The question recurring on the amendment as amended, Mr. Galloway, took the floor in opposition to it, but had not progressed at any length before the hour of adjournment arrived.

Foreign News.

[*From the Balt. American.*

Arrival of the Hibernia.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia is in at Halifax and Boston, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th instant. The extracts which follow are takeu from Philadelphia U. S. Gazette and North American, and the Sun Extra of this city—all of which appear to have been copied from Wilmer and Smith's Liverpool Times of 4th instant.

The most important item of intelligence is the vote in the British House of Commons, in favor of the new Corn law scheme and Tariff of Sir Robert Peel, by the decided majority of 97.

The Iron trade was in full vigor, and the iron masters were full of orders.—The trade was consequently very brisk.

Cotton up to the arrival of the Packet ship Patrick Henry, had been depressed in price, but the news brought by her being considered of a somewhat hostile character, the prices rallied and the market became firmer.

Provisions and Flour were dull, and the Money market.—in consequence of the 15 millions of pounds sterling locked up by the railway—was very light.

The articles of Maize or Indian Corn, was becoming very popular among the people.

The French have met with disastrous defeats in Algiers.

Louis Philippe is said to be in favor of referring the Oregon dispute to the arbitration of three English and three American gentlemen—thus carrying out the idea of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The American Minister in London, Mr McLane, is confined to his house by severe indisposition. He was unable to attend her Majesty's levee on the 11th, but was represented by Mr. Gansevoort Melville, his Secretary of Legation.

From the Liverpool Times, March 4.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Whether or not we are to have war, great preparations are being made for it. The army is to be increased 10,000 men; the militia are to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordinance crops are to receive an accession of 15,00 men; the royal marines 2500 men; and the land regiments of the line 6000. The increase of the navy will be about 1000 men.

From Persia we hear that the cholera is raging furiously.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will, it is said, after her accouchment, visit France. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours are repaired to London to accompany them.

In one year, ending 5th Jan., 1845, 229,241 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were imported into England from Canada.

A fleet of steamers is to assemble in the Spring for exercise in the Channel.

Some of the Birmingham manufacturers have memoralized Sir R. Peel in favor of the abolition of the duty on tin and copper ores.

According to the German newspapers, there is now raging in several parts of Russia a violent disease among cattle, similar in every respect to the cholera.

The Spanish and English Governments, it is said, are about forming a commercial treaty by which Spanish wines and Cuba sugars are to be received into this country on favorable terms; the manufactured goods of England to be admitted into Spain at low rates of duty.

By using two rotary engines in conjunction, one worked by steam from water, the other by steam from sulphuric acid, Monsieur Trembly has, it is said, effected a saving of fifty per cent. in fuel, acquired great additional power, and converts salt water into fresh.

The idea broached by the London Times of the re-establishment of monarchy in Mexico has been received, upon the whole, with favor by the Parisian press.—Even the republican National does not denounce it, if it be the pleasure of the Mexicans: but insist upon the full liberty of action being allowed them. It also advises that in any measure the French government may be induced to join in, care be taken that it be not made the dupe of England.

Mr. King, the American Minister, at Paris, gave a grand ball on Monday, in celebration of Washington's birth-day.—The fete was a most splendid one, and appeared to afford the highest gratification to all the guests, and will rank among the most brilliant of the present season.

Washington Irving, the United States Minister at Madrid, has quitted Paris after several weeks stay.—Mr. Wheaton, the United States Minister at Paris is now here.

A CRASH IN THE TEMPLE.—We learn that on Sunday last, the Saints assembled in the hall of the Temple, which is in the third story, to hear the last sermon of Brigham Young previous to his departure. So great was the weight, that the timbers gave way with a loud crash, like report of fire arms. The alarm and confusion was tremendous. Some of the Saints broke out the windows and leaped to the ground. One man had his shoulder fractured and others were badly hurt in thus attempting to escape. The crowd, however, succeeded in escaping before any very serious injury was done to the building. Our informant estimates the damage at from $500 to a $1,000.—Warsaw Signal.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Important from the Army of Occupation.

We are indebted to the New Orleans Picayune for an Extra, under date of March 14, containg the following interesting and important intelligence:

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She left the bay of Aransas on the 11th, and the city of Galveston at noon, on the 12th inst. Her news is important.

The main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with Gen. Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 12th inst. There were rumors that a large force of Mexicans had been concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Taylor's force, and these produced considerable excitement. The United States troops were in the highest spirits in expectation of a conflict with the enemy. The following orhers have been issued by the General:

Head Quarters Army of Occupation,
Corpus Christi, March 8 1846.

As the Army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate service, the Commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops, or establish themselves in their vicinity, either on the route or on the Rio Grande, on any pretence whatever. It may save many individuals useless expense and annoyance to be informed that rigid measures will be taken to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interest of the public service. By direction of the General.

W W. S. BLISS, Ass't Adj't. Gen.

Head quarters Army of Occupation.
Gorpus Christi, Texas, March 8, '46

ORDERS, No. 30.—The Army of occupation being about to take possession of the left bank of the Rio Grande; under the orders of the Executive of the United States, the General commanding deems it proper to express his hope that the movement will prove beneficial to all concerned, and that nothing may be wanting on his part to insure so desirable a result, he strictly enjoins upon his command the most scrupulous regard for the rights of all persons who may be found in the peaceable pursuit of their respective avocations, residing on both banks of the Rio Grande. No person under any pretence whatever, will interfere in any manner with the civil rights and religious priviliges of the people, but will pay the utmost respect to both. Whatever may be required for the use of the army will be purchased by the proper departments at the highest market price. The General commanding is happy to say that he has entire confidence in the patriotism and discipline of the army under his command and feels assured that his orders, as above expressed, will be strictly observed.

Z. TAYLOR, Brig. General.
U. S. Army, commading.

The proclamation above has been published in the Spanish language, and issued to the inhabitants of the Rio Grande.

The first Brigade, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General W. J. Worth composed of the Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Childs and the eighth Regiment of Infantry, commanding by Lieut. Col. W. G. Belknap, left their encampment on the morning of the 9th for their destination.

The 2d Brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. S. McIntosh, of the 5th regiment of Infantry, under Major T. Brown, struck their tents on the morning of the 10th, and took up the line of march for the Rio Grande.

The 3d Brigade, commanded by Col. W, Whistler, composed of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. A. Hitchcock, and the 4th Infantryp, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. Garland, were to take final leave of their old Corpus Christi encampment, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, to join the main Army.

The steamer Cincinnati, and almost every thing else, is said to be chartered for the use of the army.

The squadron of transports are to leave on the 20th inst. under convoy of the U. S. cutter Woodbury, Capt Foster and the steamer Monmouth.

Gen. Meja is said to have returned to Matamors on the 2d inst. The Mexican troops this side the Rio Grande—if any—are said to be under the command of Garcia, Canales and Severiego. It was reported in Galveston that Gen. Taylor had made a requisition for more troops, but ths report was doubted.

Corpus Christi has been literally abandoned. The hangers on of the army are leaving for the East as fast as possible. The respect so strictly enjoined for the rights of private property, will meet with univeral approbation.

A Convict Shot.

The Harrisburg Argus of Monday says:—A convict named John Gibbs, whom it will be recollected last fall of a series of bold and daring burglaries in this borough, and sentenced to nine years imprisonment at hard labor in the County jail, was shot by Mr. Wm. Watson, keeper of the prison, yesterday morning. The facts of the case are as follows:—About 6 o'clock Mr. Watson went into the passage, as usual, to serve the prisoners with breakfast; when he came to the cell occupied by Gibbs, he opened the outer door, and the convict instantly put his arm through the hole in the inner door, drew back the bolt, and rushed into the passage towards Mr. Watson. The latter drew a revolving pistol, and ordered him to stand back, or he would shoot, and finding him still advancing, he drew the trigger, but missed fire. Gibbs then clinched the keeper, and threw him on his back, but Mr. Watson turned himself so that he got his feet against the prisoner's breast, by which means he pushed him off and again attempted to fire, but without effect. Gibbs closed on him a second time; and threw him, when a deadly struggle took place—the convict using the most desperate efforts to wrench the pistol from the keeper's hand. In the course of the struggle the convict said, "Give me the pistol and I will let you alone; if you don't I will kill you." An alarm, however, would have been of little consequence, as the door leading to the passage was locked on the inside. Watson knowing this, and seeing that the issue was life or death, struggled manfully for a few moments, when he got his arm around the convict, and discharged one of the loads of the pistol in his back. Gibbs instantly relinquished his hold, and both regained their feet, when Watson fired again, and the shot took effect in Gibbs' left side, in the region of the heart. He then retreated to his cell, followed by the keeper. When he was inside he again turned upon the keeper, who fired the third time, the ball passing directly through his breast, when the convict fell, and in a few moments expired.

Gibbs was a light mulatto, aged about 40 years, 12 or 15 of which he has spent in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was a most desperate and hardened villain, and has several times threatened to take the life of Mr. Watson. It is but a few weeks ago that he made an ingenious but unseccessful attempt to escape. It is evident that his intention was to take advantage of the stillness of the Sabbath morning wrest the keys from the keeper, force him into his cell, and thus make his escape; but fortunately he was foiled, and Mr. Watson deserves credit for sending to his final account such a black-hearted and blood-thirsty villian, who constantly placed the lives of all in jeopardy who came in contact with him.

The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide.

After the rendition of the verdict, the body was suffered to lay an hour in front of the jail, a sickening sight, to gratify a morbid curiosity, after which it was removed to the almshouse for burial, and thus ends a career of crime and infamy.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, March 16.

The events of the past week with one or two exceptions, are so meagre of public interest as to be scarcely worth chronicling.

A decided thaw appears to set in, and any one who has ever seen the breaking up of winter in Canada, can form an idea of the present condition of the streets and thoroughfares of Montreal. The masses of ice detached from the roofs by the mild weather have caused numersus accidents. On Friday, a young man was killed instantaneously, by the descent of one of thse avalanches, and may persons have had narrow escapes. The St Lawrence has become dangerous for crossing in the neighborhood of Montreal; the ice traverse opposite the city, is for a considerable distance more than two feet under water; two horses were drowned a day or two since, while crossing at Bout de l'Isler, the driver escaped.

Montreal is at present blessed with two Mayors; the votes of both parties are equal, and each claims the victory for its candidate. Pending legal investigation touching the validity of one of the votes, one of the councillors elected being American born, and supposed not to have been naturalized as a British subject, the former Mayor, who is also one of the candidates for the present mayorality, holds office. The other candidate for the chief magistracy is American born, but is believed to have been duly naturalized.

The half yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal, shows the monthly average of notes discounted at $5,922,640—the liabilics, $3,761,384—the assets, $6,967,044.

Loss of two More Meatal Boats and of two Lives.

We regret to announce the loss of two more metal boats, and one of the lives of two of the hands. Mr. Joseph Wentzel had loaded four boats with the metal of Mr. W. B. Fetzer, Messrs. Shippen and Black, and Messrs. Reynolds and Sons. Two of his boats were sunk at Plumer's dam in Clarion River. The other two reached the Allegheny in safety, and on Thursday evening attempted to land at Kattanning, but failed. Another attempt was made at Pickel's Eddy and two of the hands landed to cable fast to the shore, but this also failing, the boats passed on, leaving the two men. It was now night and the boats, which were lashed together, struck a pier of the Aqueduct, and sunk and both of the hands, one named John Shilling, and another, a young Irishman, from Washington furnace, name not recollected, were drowned.

These make the number of boats lost, ten, with between 6 and 700 tons of metal, the most of which will be recovered in low water.—Pitts. Amer.

There is great cause for fear that many lives and much property have been lost at sea in the recent severe gales A large number of vessels have arrived at New York, Philadelphia and this port within a day or two past, and their officers all concur in representing the gales of the 14th and 15th ult., and the 2nd and 3d instant as frightful. Scarcely a vessel that comes into port has escaped injury; many of them have been very much damaged; and the number of vessels reported by them as abanboned leaves no doubt that we are yet to hear of serious disasters.—Balt. American.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

	Bbls flour superfine.	
23	Bags	Do
27	Do	Rye.
3	Do	Buckwheat.

On hand and for sale by
m 10, '46. J J & H F SHELL

FARMERS

Look Here.

WE the undersigned having established ourselves as a firm in the Eagle Foundry of Berlin, have now on hands a new

PLOUGH,

which has lately been patented It is a self-sharpening and can be made to different kinds, such as the bar shear, or shear and cutter seperate, or the pieces can all be made of wrought Iron with very little labour, in short it is the best plough ever brought to this county.—Likewise the Crocket Plough, which is an excellent plough for rough land, also

STOVES

of various kinds among them is a cooking stove for burning wood or coal.

KETTLES of different sizes.

HOLLOW WARE

of all kinds. Also castings for machinery, &c., all of which are made of the best kind of material and on the shortest notice. Please call and examine for yourselves.

HOUSER, CONRAD & KRISSINGER.
February 17, 1846-3m

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 00 a 5 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90
Rye,	"	62 a 0 65
Corn,	"	60 a 0 65
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 75
Apples,	"	50 a 0 71
" dried	"	1 00 a 1 00
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 2 00
Butter,	per pound,	12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal.	per bushel,	7 0 8

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	par
Issued by solvent Banks	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	1
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3
Illinois.	
State Bank 50 | Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks	5
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
New York city par | Other banks	1
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

Appointments.

Hon. Geo. Chorpenning and Hon. John McCarty, have been re-appointed by the Governor, Associate Judges of the several Courts of Somerset county.

Hon. Andrew Stewart.

On the first page will be found an account of an interesting scene which occurred in Congress several weeks since, and in which our Representative, Mr. Stewart, was a somewhat conspicuous actor. A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Telegraph also speaks highly of Mr. Stewart's speech on that occasion. He says Mr. Stewart opened with a heavy fire on the South, expressed his surprise that any person could be cajoled into the belief, that any benefit—other than ephemereal, and he doubted even that—would accrue to the United States from the repeal of the English Corn laws, and predicted that if Mr Walker's bill for a reduction of our Tariff should become a law, in eighteen months there would not be a specie-paying bank in the country.

CONGRESS.—THE ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing of special interest has transpired in either House of Congress of late. The House of Representatives has been engaged for some days in the discussion of the "Harbor Bill" and in the Senate, the Oregon Resolutions have elicited a number of long speeches The question will probably soon be tested by a direct vote, and the prevailing opinion is that the resolutions will pass. The committee of Ways and Means in the House had not reported the new tariff bill, at date of our last accounts. The friends of the Administration have got themselves into a snarl in regard to Mr. Polk's true "position" on the Oregon question—the Southern wing of the Democracy intimating that he is in favor of compromising at 49°, and the Western portion alleging that he is bound by the Baltimore resolutions to hold out for "the whole" of the disputed Territory. Thus matters stand at present. How Mr. Polk will act on this question in the end, none but his intimate and confidential friends can tell, and they are perhaps unable to speak with certainty.

Transportation from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Owing to the damage done to the Pennsylvania Canal by the late freshet, transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburg has been temporarily suspended, until the breaches can be repaired, which will probably be accomplished before the end of the present week. In the mean time large quantities of merchandize have been shipped from Philadelphia to Baltimore, whence they are taken per Railroad to Cumberland, and there loaded on wagons and conveyed to Brownsville and Wheeling. It is said that one night last week over two hundred wagons, engaged in transporting goods and produce on the National road, stayed over night in Washington, and we were informed on Saturday that freight commanded two dollars per cwt. from Cumberland to Wheeling. Further we learn that all the ware houses in Cumberland are filled, and that one hundred and fifty cars, laden with merchandize, are at the depot.

War in Wisconsin.

According to the "Wisconsin Herald," a fight took place recently between a number of the white settlers on the Wisconsin river and a party of Winnebago Indians, in which several of the former were wounded and a number of the latter killed. Intelligence of the rencontre having reached Prairie du Chien, Lt. Thompson, at the head of 25 mounted dragoons, proceeded to the scene of action and succeeded in capturing about 30 of the Winnebagos and driving the rest from the settlement.

Western Pennsylvania Farmer.

Mr. Wm. Gregory, of Mercer, Pa., proposes to publish a monthly periodical under the above title, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic affairs. He has issued a specimen number, a copy of which may be seen at our office. The price is $1 per annum.

Right of Way Bill.

It will be seen by our report of Legislative proceedings, that the right of way bill was up in the House on Saturday before last, and that an amendment, the passage of which was intended to kill the bill, was carried by a majority of *two* votes. The friends of the bill, however, did not consider it a test vote, and still entertain hopes of carrying it. The final vote, when it comes to be taken, we opine will be a "hair-splitting" affair.

Speech of Col. Edie.

The last Harrisbugh Telegraph brought us a copy of the speech of our Representative, Col. Edie, in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bill, which we shall take pleasure in spreading before our readers next week. It is one of the most argumentative speeches that have been delivered in either branch of the Legislature during the present session. "Good for you," Colonel!

Death of an Editor.

EZRA HOLDEN, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, died week before last, while on a visit to Washington city. He was about 40 years of age.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. POWER.

By the following correspondence it will be seen that James. M. Power, Esq. the nominee of the Whig State Convention, has accepted said nomination, and henceforth will stand before the Freemen of this Commonwealth as a candidate for that important and responsible office.—The nomination is hailed with such universal joy throughout the State, that we can scarce have a doubt of success by the triumphant vote of the People opposed to political favoritism, extravagance, and in favor of retrenchment and reform.

HARRISBURGH, March 12, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned a committee appointed by the Democratic Whig State Convention, which assembled in this place on the 11th instant, take great pleasure in the discharge of their duty, to inform you of your nomination by that body as a Candidate to be supported by the Whigs of this State at the ensuing election, for the office of Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

We sincerely trust that it will be in entire accordance with your feelings, to accept said nomination.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
L. A. MACKEY,
JAMES D. DUNLAP,
ED. C. MARKLEY,
J. H. M'CRUM,
ALEX. HILANDS.

To JAMES M. POWER, Esq.

WEST GREENVILLE, March 19, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 12th inst., is an hand, informing me of my nomination by the Whig Convention as a candidate for Canal Commissioner. This is an honor which I neither asked nor expected Since the Convention have seen fit to select me as their Candidate, I consider it my duty to accept the nomination.

I remain, very respectfullig, your obedient servant.

J. M. POWER.

JAMES D. DUNLAP, Esq. L. A. MACKAY, Esq., and others.

THE CANAL.

We took a walk around the canal last evening. It was truly a cheering scene after being dry and full for months. The new boats, and old ones fresh painted, have a handsome appearance. Letters received yesterday from the Canal Commissioners and members of the Legislature state just about the same intelligence as we published last week. The Canal hence to Harrisburg is very slightly injured, and the Boats which left yesterday will get on without a moment's delay.—To prove this, it is only necessary to mention that the Transporters receipted for yesterday, and despatched 505 tons of freight in twelve boats, to be delivered in Philadelphia in the regular time. From Harrisburg to Columbia the repairs will be completed in TWO WEEKS—we have the same authority for this, and it confirms what we asserted last week. D. Leech & Co's passenger Packets will commence running on Monday next. So that the great exaggerations about the destruction of the Pennsylvania Canal have dwindled down to a small matter indeed. —Pitts. Gaz. March 25.

MEXICO.

Recent intelligence from Mexico gives some color to the rumors which have been circulated for some months past relative to a design on the part of European Powers to establish a monarchy in that country. The matter is openly broached in a Mexican paper, *El Tiempo*, which considers a constitutional monarchy the only safety for Mexico in her present ruined and distracted condition, and California and all the northern province threatened with annexation to the United States.

On the other hand, accounts from Havanna as late as the 1st instant represent that SANTA ANNA has made the necessary arrangements for returning to Mexico, and that he will be found in opposition to the rumored change in the structure of that Government.

The latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 23d ultimo. They do not indicate any change in our relations with Mexico since the last preceding advices. Mr. SLIDELL was still at Jalapa, awaiting instructions from this Government. Mr. ALMONTE had resigned his station as Secretary of War, and Gen. TORNEL had been appointed in his place.—Nat. Intel.

Injury to the Pennsylvania Canals by the Freshet.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvania Reporter, published at Harrisburg, for the following reliable information concerning the injury done to the Pennsylvania Canals by the recent freshet:

As the business community, at this time particularly, feel a great anxiety about the extent of damage done to the Public Improvements, we have been at considerable pains to ascertain the exact condition of these works, for the greater portion of which information we are indebted to the polite and gentlemanly Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Mr. Mitchell.

EASTERN DIVISION.—The Supervisor on the Eastern Division from Columbia to the Rope Ferry on the Juniata, fifteen miles above the junction at Duncan's Island, reports that he has examined his line thoroughly, and that (with the exception of two spans of the Clark's Ferry Bridge gone) the damage has been slight —and that he has made arrangements which will ensure the opening of the navigation on his division, from this place to the Rope Ferry, by the middle of next week. The Branch near Columbia, owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable material to repair it, will perhaps require some days longer. Accounts from Juniata to Hollidaysburg are that the injury to the Canal up that stream has not been great, and will probably be repaired in ten days or two weeks at most.

SUSQEHANNA DIVISION.—The Supervisor on this Division informs us that the Susquehanna Divison of Canal has suffvery considerably. From Milton on the West Branch Division down that stream, and the Susquehanna to Duncan's Island, the banks of the Canal have been very much washed, and several breaches made in them; but the mechanical work is all standing with the exception of two small culverts near Liverpool; which have been washed out. The impression is, that the repairs can be made in 20 days.

JUNIATA DIVISION.—We make the following extract from a letter to the Canal Board, from Mr. Oles, the Supervisor of the line from the Rope Ferry to Aughwie's Dam, dated Mifflintown, March 19, 1846.

"I am happy to inform the Board, that I have just returned from a survey of the damage on this division by the late flood. My estimate to repair the canal, as near as I can come to it, will cost about $5000, including material, tools, &c. There is little or no damage done above Lewistown; the narrows above that place suffered the most."

He goes on to say, that the line under his superintendence will be ready for navigation by the beginning of next week.

We have no reliable information in relation to the main line of canal west of the mountains to Pittsburg, but from the reports of the flood at the latter point, we judge that the injury there cannot be very great.

WEST BRANCH DIVISION.—A letter from a reliable source, dated Lock Haven, states that the schute at the Dunnstown Dam has been very much injured and rendered impassable for the present. The canal for some distance below that place has suffered considerable damage.

NORTH BRANCH.—In regard to this Branch we have no reliable information as to the extent of the damage, but we have every reason to believe it is of serious character, as the river at Wilkesbarre is stated to have been higher than it had been for the last fifty years.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia N. American.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1846.

The opinion here now is, that the Juniata boats can start in 10 days, and the Northumberland in about three weeks.—This is the last news we have.

It is confidently believed that the injury sustained by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad will be entirely repaired by Tuesday next. This is important, as goods can then be forwarded direct from Philadelphia to this place, where they will take the canal as soon as it is repaired.

A letter received by a gentleman in Baltimore, states that the Canal from Hollidaysburg to Middletown will be navigable by the first of next week. The force now employed in repairs between Middletown and Columbia, is said to be very large, and hourly increasing. The writer says that this part of the line will certainly be opened for navigation in nine or ten days.

Another Fire.

We have to record another destruction of property in our city by fire, which broke out this morning about 4 o'clock, in one of two bakeries on Seventh street, between Grant and Coal Lane, belonging to Mr. M'Leary, and another man whose name we did not learn. The buildings being frame, the fire obtained heavy headway before the engines arrived, and the destruction has been very great, extending from Seventh to Prospect street, including in all SIXTEEN HOUSES, most of them new, and many of them of the better class of frame buildings, with all the furniture and household property of every kind in as many as four of the houses. The sufferers are: Mr. Murray, two houses; Mr.——Smith, one; Mr. John Patterson, two houses, including all his furniture, the fire spreading so rapidly as to afford him no time to save any part of it; Squire Arthurs, two houses; Joseph Wright, one house; Mr. Houston, one house, and six others, the owners of which we did not learn. Part of this was the site of the second great fire last spring, which had been rebuilt on. We have no estimate of the loss, which is serious, from being the ALL of many of the sufferers. We believe there was little, if any insured.—Pitts. Amer.

TEXAS.—The Legislature of this new State assembled in Austin on the 20th ult., and was organized by the election of Gen. Burleson as President of the Senate and Mr. Crump as speaker of the House Representatives. On counting the vote for Governor, it appeared that Gen. Henderson had received 8,910 votes, and Dr. Miller 1,672.

A GREAT VOYAGE.—The Providence Journal announces the arrival on Thursday, at that port, of the Ship South America, Capt. Soule, from the Northwest coast, after one of the most successful whaling voyages on record. The South American brings home 4100 barrels of oil, 160 of it sperm. She had previously sent home 700 bbls, 100 of it sperm, and sold 1000 bbls at Bahia. She also sent home 37,000 pounds of bone, and brings 22,000 lbs.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—A MESSAGE.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a message was received from President Polk. He recommends an increase of our Land and Naval Forces, and the building of War Steamers. He re-affirms the doctrines of his Message, and says that although Great Britain is apparently friendly towards this country, she is making extensive military preparations, not only at home, but in her North American Colonies.

Both Houses of Parliament agree on the Oregon Question, and under these circumstances, he urges the duty of preparation for the worst. In any event, such a policy would be a wise one, for the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the national rights and the national honor. He sees no reason to change his views on Oregon since his annual message.

Our Minister to Mexico has not been received, and it is necessary that we should keep two thirds of the Army in Texas. This of itself renders an increase of the Army necessary.—Sat. Cou.

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 22d March, by Jacob Knable, Jr. Esq., Mr. ANDREW ENOS, to Miss LYDIA PRITTS, both of Milford township.

DIED:

On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY WEIMER, consort of Frederick Weimer, Esq., of this borough, aged 37 years, 3 months and 14 days.

"Thrice blessed are the pious dead,
Who in the Lord shall die:
Their weary flesh, as on a bed,
Safe in the grave shall lie."

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Somerset, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he will constant keep on hand or make to order, Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy, and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

March 31 1846 3m.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 4th day of May 1846.

Goddard	v	Hartzell.
Ogle's executrix	v	Graff.
Chorpenning's use	v	Auman,
Hoover	v	Hoover,
Same	v	Judy
Neff	v	Ankeny
Commonwealth	v	Kimmel
Mountain	v	Younkin
Philippi's use	v	Bird & Wilkins
Koontz's adm'r.	v	Koontz
Jonas	v	Logan & Wife
Hutzell's use	v	Werkman's extr's
Connor	v	Fream
Hunter	v	Brant
Garretson	v	Countryman
Watson	v	Rush
Same	v	Same
Speicher	v	Miller
Witt's use	v	Dehaven
Robison et al	v	Fleck
Walker's admr's	v	Boyer
Somerset county	v	Kurtz
Wable	v	Wable
Same	v	Augustine
Ackerman & Wife	v	Statler
Same	v	Statler & Wife
Faust	v	Custer
Glessner	v	Oldfather's extr's
Hoover	v	Philippi
Rizer	v	Flick

A. J. OGLE.
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office.
March 31. 1846.

Treasurer's Sale of UNSEATED LANDS, FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I *Miller Tredwell*, Treasurer of the County of Somerset, will expose to sale at the Court House in Somerset, on the **Second Monday in June** next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and adjourning from day to day, if found necessary until all the lands contained in the following list be disposed of, unless said taxes be discharged previous to the time of sale.—And by a further supplement to the Act of Assembly, it is made the duty of the purchaser or purchasers, at the Treasurer's sale, as soon as the property is struck down, to pay at least so much of the purchase money as shall be necessary to pay off the taxes, and also one dollar for the use of the Prothonotary, and in case the same is not forthwith paid, the sale may be avoided and the property immediately set up again by the Treasrer. Purchasers are therefore notified that a compliance with this part of the law will be expected and enforced.

Somerset Township.

			$. cts.
100		Black James Est,	60
151½		Black James,	75
400		Drysdale Thomas	1,80
399		Denton Thomas,	1,80
272½		Crylich Harman	1,08
397½		Coates William	1,80
400		Gibbons James,	1,80
400		Hall John,	1,80
82		Knopsnyder Conrad,	42
100		Kerzer Jacob,	60
397½		Martin Robert,	1,80
380		Miller Michael,	1,80
402		White John,	1,80
400		Bonsal Andrew,	1,80
398		Young Bertha,	1,80
		Milford Township.	
403½		Baker Joseph,	2,40
554½		Beam Jacob,	2,24
401½		Copp Michael,	2,40
401¼		Cisney James,	2,40
400		Connor & Connelly	2,40
398½		Farner Lewis	2,40
401		Galbraith Mary	2,40
400¼		Johnston William,	2,40
201¼		Kendall John	1,60
438½		King Samuel	2,64
412½		Lafborough Nathan,	2,40
244		Pitcher Rudolph,	1,60
395		Rush Benjamin,	1,20
400		Shannon William,	2,40
399		Wilson Thomas,	2,40
		Turkeyfoot Township.	
100		Humphreys Ashton,	80
421½		Darke George jr,	2,56
400		Joiles William	2,40
400		Stewart John,	2,40
400		Stewart David,	2,40
400		Stewart Thomas,	2,40
		Addison Township.	
247½		Chew Alexander,	1,44
401		Cole Samuel,	2,40
153¾		Lafferty Joseph,	80
404		Moore Jane,	2,40
409½		Moore Mary,	2,40
200		Ogle Charles,	1,20
200		Thompson Josiah,	1,20
1 Lot		Deams Jacob	80
		Southampton Township,	
400		Critchfield John,	2,80
108½		Philippi John-	86
416½		Hafner or Havner Geo.	1,42
434		Pratt Elizabeth,	1,54
		Elklick Township	
406		Barley Mounijoy,	1,80
400		Chary John	90
410½		Cory James,	1,80
400		Cory Enos	1,80
400		Moore Anne	1,80
426		Meminger Lewis,	1,98
407½		Simpkins John,	1,80
434		Simpson Mary,	99
		Stonycreek Township,	
431½		Stiles William,	1,93
		Greenville Township,	
417½		Albricks William.	90
410		Cuddington Benjamin,	1,98
		Allegheny township.	
384		Bowen Thomas,	2,58
437½		Carey John L.	3,06
437½		Carey John L.	3,06
453		Golden Elizabeth,	3,08
377½		Herryshill Robert,	2,84
411		Moore Thomas,	2,86
266		Ross James,	1,72
422		Wells Mary	3,08
		Conemaugh township,	
330		Banington Charles,	1,80
427		Bennet Jacob,	2,38
400½		Edmond George,	2,20
399		Henon John,	2,20
100		McLanahan James,	54
400½		Mc'Gaw Thomas,	2,20
400		Sturgeon Robert,	2,20
400		Elliot John	2,20
438½		Moore Abram,	2,42
329		Musser John	1,52
		Shade township,	
392½		Caradine Thomas,	2,76
434½		Carman James,	3,08
435		Duplessis P. L. B,	3,08
390		Proctor Thomas	2,80
404		Tilton William,	2,80
386½		Witherel Samuel,	2,80
		Paint township,	
440		Berkley Pugh,	1,19
438½		Clark Stephen,	1,19
438½		Clark James,	1,19
440		Moore Thomas	2,38
400		Snyder Nicholas,	2,20
441½		Shaw Robert,	2,38
400		Trist Elizabeth,	2,20
400½		Thornton William,	2,20
		Jenner township.	
400		Pitcher William,	2,80
421		Banksen Andrew,	3,04
400		Barron John,	2,80
400		Heysle Christian,	2,80
400		Hubley Frederick	2,80
404		McGraw Thomas,	2,80
400		Scott John,	2,80
400½		Worp Andrew,	2,80
400½		Wise Peter,	2,80

MILLER TREDWELL, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Somerset.
March 31, 1846,

WANTED.

An apprentice to the House Carpenter and Cabinet making business,

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the above business, if application be made soon. A lad of 16 or 17 years will be taken on favorable terms, provided he can come well recommended. None other need apply.

H. A. FLICK.

Somerset, March 31.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you that you attach William Armstrong, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, there to answer William Fear of a plea of debt. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before the said court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the court therein: And have you then and there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said court, at Somerset, this 3d day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE.

m10. '46.-6t. Prothonotary.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

Immediately on the Railroad,

Cumberland, Md.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG, late of New Lisbon Ohio, and SAMUEL MAGUIRE, late of the house of Duncan, Calhoun & Co., Cumberland, have associated themselves, under the firm of M'KAIG & MAGUIRE, in the FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Cumberland, where they are prepared to receive consignments and execute all orders connected with the Forwarding business with the utmost despatch, and they hope to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them as their agents.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce entrusted to their care.

REFERENCES.

Robert Steen and Co., Philadelphia.
Elder, Gelston & Co., Hopkins, Brothers & Co. } Baltimore.
Wm. McCulley & Co. Hailman, Jennings & Co Burbridge, Wilson & Co. Church & Carothers, Clarke & Thaw, Lorenz, Sterling & Co. Alexander Laughlin, Watterman Palmer, Shatlett & Glyde } Pittsburg.
Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan, Gen. Isaac Hodgens, } Washington Pa.
Gen. H. W. Beeson, Hon. A. Stewart, } Fayette Co.
Hon. A. Buchanan, Samuel Black, General Jesse Lazear. } Greene Co.
Thos. J. & W W. M'Kaig, Cumberland.

Feb. 24, 1846-6t.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of May next, (4th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

OF THE HERALD,

is published every Tuesday, at $2 ...num, payable half-yearly in advance,—not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

[*From the Juvenile Scrap Book.*]

Young Thoughts.

Tell us, thou child of sweetness,
What are young thoughts to thee?
Are they not in their fleetness,
Like sunbeams on the lea?
Are they not like the flowers,
Thou gatherest in thy play,
Where the sparkling fountain pours
Its melody all day?

Are they not like the blending,
Of odor and of bloom,
When Spring's young buds are sending
Abroad their soft perfume?
Are they not like the shadows
Of clouds that quickly go,
Across the purple meadows
When southern breezes blow?

Tell us, thou gladsome rover,
Unwearied all day long,
Like the bee with beds of clover,
The blackbird with its song,
The lamb so lightly bounding,
The butterfly so gay,
What fairy lute is sounding,
The music to thy play.

What find'st thou, child of gladness,
'Mid those young thoughts of thine,
That scarce one tear of sadness
In thy soft eyes can shine?
Hast thou some hoarded treasure,
Or deeper mine of gold.
Or secret stores of pleasure,
To mortal ear untold.

Yes, to thy cheek is swelling
The rosy tide of Youth,
Its smile of radiance telling
Thy secret and its truth;
For gloomy fate can never
Thine after-life pervade,
If thou seest the sunshine ever,
Nor murmurest at the shade.

The Farmer.

Agricultural Scene.

Extract from Prof. Kirtland's Address.

Art had also heard from time immemorial, the saying. "*That the late snows of Spring, are manure for the poor man.*" She viewed it as an old wive's fable, though she had often witnessed the enliving effect of those vernal snows on the fresh starting vegetation.

Science has shown that at the breaking up of Winter the immense accumulations of enriching gases are set free by the warmth of Spring, ascend to the clouds, combine with their moisture, which at that season often congeals and falls to earth in form of snow, charged with those enriching materials. Plaster will, as it were seized upon an anchor them for the benefit of the husbandman.

Art pertinaciously exclaims, We have frequently tried Plaster on our wet, clay soils, without deriving the least benefit.

Science tauntingly replies, "You might as well give a drowning man, sunk twenty feet under water, a dose of medicine with the expection of resuscitating him, as to apply Plaster to wet clay lands before they have been properly prepared by draining and sub-sail plowing.

First, extricate the drowning man from the water, get him warm and dry—then if a spark of vitality remains, administer your cordial medicines, and the latent powers of life will be excited to activity.

Pursue the same course with your clay lands; cut blind ditches at suitable distances and in proper directions, lay on them brush or flat stones, or what is far preferable, manufacture tiles from the clay into proper forms and they will be enduring.

Having drained your fields thoroughly, introduce the sub-soil plow get in your wheat early in the season, and the next Spring in March sow from four to six quarts of Cloverseed with as many of Timothy, and from one to two bushels of Plaster to the acre, and roll down the surface when the weather will permit.

The next season mow the first crop of clover if you please; pasturing with swine is better economy however; and the second season pasture sparingly, and in the month of August turn in a heavy crop of clover by the aid of Kincaid's improved patent plow, if you have no better article. It is the best we have seen. Upon this clover-lay, or sod, sow your wheat; drag and roll it in; follow the next Spring with the same routine of clover and plaster. Your subsequent crops will all be abundant, and your lands will be richer than when covered with the forest. Not a particle of manure will be required to aid in effecting the renovation.

Science would, however direct the farmer how to save and multiply enriching products from the sink, the slops and refuse matters from the house, and yards stable and poultry roosts. Time and place will not permit us to particularize on these heads. It is sufficient to say, with the addition of these enriching compounds, to the course suggested, the cold flat clay lands that Art has exhausted, and knows not how to replenish, can be converted into some of the best wheat and corn land the State of Ohio furnishes.

Science would also direct the same principles in regard to blind ditches and sub-soil plowing, or deep trenching, as applicable to the preparation of gardens and fruit yard soils of the quality just described. Every garden of this quality should be surrounded with a blind ditch from two to three feet deep, laid with brush, stone or tile, and covered with earth, and should be traversed by similar ditches running parallel to each other two rods apart.

The surface should next be broken eighteen inches deep, and be enriched with abundant supplies of the Peaty compost previously described; and Plaster with Poudrette should be employed as a top dressing to the hills of the various plants cultivated. Thus managed, your gardens and fruit yards in clay lands would vie with the best the world affords.

If you are not disposed to put full credence in the suggestions of Science, test their correctness on a limited scale,—dig a ditch through some of your wet and drowned lands. Upon the embankment try a patch of wheat, clover and plaster. Try other patches of garden vegetables, cucumbers, melons, &c. dressed with poudrette and plaster. The result of your trials in this way will convince you that the principle may be equally well applied to a field or a whole farm. It is not an hypothesis. It is not a matter yet to be tested by experiment. It has been fully tried, both in this country and in Europe.

In extensive districts in Scotland where twenty-five years since, the population could scarcely raise oatmeal enough for sustenance—scientific farming has changed the entire character of the soil by the introduction of ditching sub-soil plowing, clover and plaster, to such an extent that they are now large exporters of wheat.

We dwell at some length upon this fact, for we believe that the mode Science suggests, will before the close of another generation, change the staple of Western Reserve from the product of the dairy, to that of the wheat field.—Wes. Res. Mag.

ASSES' MILK.

Dr. Walcot, better known as Peter Pindar, had, for some time, a most violent cough, when his friend Geogeh, persisted in recommending asses' milk as a certain cure. The bard, tired of his importunities at length quieted him by sending him the following epigram:

"And, Doctor, do you really think
That asses' milk I ought to drink?
'Twould quite remove my cough, you say,
And drive my old complaint away.
It cured yourself, I grant it true;
But then 'twas MOTHER'S MILK to you."

Notice.

Estate of Peter Troutman, deceased.

THE undersigned, residing in Southampton township, having obtained letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Troutman, late of said township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, prepared to settle their accounts, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN,
WM. CRITCHFIELD,
ma. 24, 1846–6t Executors.

POSTPONED
Orphans' Court Sale.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, (by postponement) at the public square in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of April next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp. Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others. with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellent meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all the fields, and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the ballance in hand and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY.
HENRY J. HEIPLE.
m. 24 '46. Trustees.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENFORD & SANNER, having been dissolved by mutual consent, the books, notes, &c., have been placed in the hands of Cyrus Benford, one of the partners, for collecion; with whom all persons indebted are requested to call without delay and settle, as he intends going to the west early in the spring. The business of merchandizing will be continued by Michael A. Sanner, at the old stand, where he will continue to sell goods on accommodating terms, as heretofore.

CYRUS BENFORD,
MICHAEL A. SANNER,
Somerset, March 3, '46.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

JURY LIST.

For May Term, 1846.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset bor. -	Wm, B, Coffroth
	W, W, Summers
	Samuel C, Pile
Somerset tp. -	Peter Mowry
	Joseph Barkley
	George Flick Jr,
	Jacob Ankeny
Shade - - -	Moses Berkepile
	David Buchanan
Addison - -	Jonas Peck
	John Bell
Southampton -	Hiram Will
	John Wilhelm
Jenner - -	Samuel Murphy
	Joseph Bowman
Summitt - -	Jacob Schrack
	Jacob Olinger
Berlin - - -	Ed. Kimmel
Turkeyfoot -	John Ream
Stonycreek -	Peter Miller
Milford - -	William Scott
	Jonas Shultz
Quemahoning -	Jacob Dibert
Conemaugh -	Daniel Border

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Allegheny - -	Henry Jordan
Southampton -	John Bowman
	William Bowman
	Adam Lepley
Jenner - -	Conrad Keiser
	Jonas Hoober
	Geo. Ross
	Owen Morgan
Addison - -	Wm. Burgess
	Jno. A. Mitchell
	Isaac Light
	B, F. Lawhill
	Cyrus McChesney
	John J, Patrick
Berlin -	Benjamin Brubaker
Shade -	Jno, Richardson
Milford - -	Peter Dull jr.
	Jonathan Hay
	Henry Lint
Quemahoning -	Lewis Ober
	Freder'k Gunder
Somerset tp. -	James Benford
	David Miller
	Chambers Huston
Turkeyfoot -	Jonathan Mountain
Somerset bor. -	Gillian Lint
Elklick -	Edward Shockey
	Peter Wilhelm
	Gabriel Miller
Summit -	William Miller
	Abraham Miller
Conemangh -	Christain Keim
	Solomon G, Miller
Stonycreek -	Jacob Topstaid
Brothersvalley	John Foust
	Abm. Rhoads
	Jacob Hauger
	Jacob Bowman

Oyer and Terminer Jurors.

Milford -	Aaron Will
	John King
Somerset -	Peter Ankeny
-	John C, Barron
	Jacob Lichty
Shade -	Chas. Bisbing
Southampton -	Perry C, Kautz
Allegheny -	Hugh Shafer
Jenner -	John A, Bell
Brothersvalley -	Benj. Hay

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

JOHN CARSON. S. J. MCKNIGHT.

CARSON & McKNIGHT,

(successors to H. Coulter & Co.)

WHOLESASE Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Dealers in Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures, Sixth street, between Wood and Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan15

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR& CABINET
MANU- FACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

Valuable Farm AT Private Sale.

SITUATE in Shade township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of David Rogers, Jesse Berkebile, John Powel and others, containing about

350 ACRES

of land, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared, the remainder is covered with the best of timber; there is a good proportion of meadow and there may be one hundred acres made into the best of meadow, the

UPLAND

will all produce clover and timothy, and every species of grain; the land nearly all lies to the sun, and it is decidedly the best tract in that part of the county. It lies about a mile and a half from the old furnace, and about three miles from the new one, it contains an abundance of

IRON ORE,

and there is every indication of coal on many parts of the surface. The improvements are indifferent, consisting of an old log barn and house, and a new log stable; there are on the premises many fine never failing springs of the purest water; there is not perhaps in the county a farm combining more advantages as a grazing, dairy and grain farm, it has on it a small

ORCHARD,

and is under tolerably good fence. Persons wishing to purchase a good property are requested to call on Robert W. Mason living on the premises, who will show them every part thereof, or to enquire concerning it of Mr Postlethwaite in Somerset, or of the subscriber living in the borough of Stoystown.

JOSEPH MASON.
February 10, 1846.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17–3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors			
CASSIMERES	do	do	do
SATTINETTS	do	do	do
JEANS	do	do	do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known

TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Christner, late of Elklick township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 4th day April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM MOUST,
Feb17 .46-6t. Executor.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side—sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,
They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Weiffley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Weiffley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Ver...